

HOP RAISERS RUINED.

Eight-Cent Hops Means Many Mortgages Foreclosed.

MANY FIELDS UNHARVESTED.

Price Wouldn't Pay for Picking—Last Year's Big Crop to Blame—1892 Recalled.

New York Press. It is in the air among the hills of the hop-growing regions. The crop is of better quality than ever known before, and the yield is fair, but the prices have been too low to pay even for the harvesting, and the consequence is that acres and acres are yet unharvested and will rot on the vines. In the meantime farmers are at their wits' end to know what to do to tide over the unproductive season...

and decided to buy hops and hold them for a still further rise. The professional speculators, on the other hand, hastened to unload on the theory that dollar hops were little less than a freak. These professionals knew what the conservative did not—that the price was up because great numbers of persons who rarely speculated in hops had gone to buying for a rise; that blacksmiths and butchers and clerks and all manner of persons had clustered together for that purpose, and that the high prices were bubble-like and sure soon to collapse. So the professionals unloaded with neatness and dispatch upon the conservatives, many of whom had just caught the fever—had it so bad, in fact, that they insisted that the price would reach \$1.50. Some of the professionals tried to persuade the conservatives that the time for buying had passed, but their words were like oil upon fire—the fevered blood of the conservatives, who struggle to respond to rises when they were comparatively insignificant, now only at \$1.20 as many hops as he could raise money to pay for the day before the smash came and the professionals who had predicted it, counselling their conservative friends—most of them now anything but conservative—to get out while they could do so without losing too much, their advice fell upon deaf ears, and one man said he would burn his hops before he would sell them for less than he paid. He kept the hops two years and sold them for 4 cents.

LABORER'S RATE OF PAY.

Comparative Statement, Showing the Wages in Various Countries. In response for such information the department of state at Washington prepared a table showing the rates of wages in various countries. This statement shows that only slight changes have occurred during the last ten years; the figures for 1885 being substantially those prevalent now, and if anything, a little higher than present rates. There is no department compilation showing average wages prevailing in the United States, but figures are taken from a report in the senate upon "Transportation, Wages and Prices in Certain Localities in Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania and Tennessee." Actual weekly working hours of labor in the several countries are stated to be as follows. Countries on gold basis: Australia-New Zealand, 48 hours; Brazil, 60 hours; Belgium, 54, 60, 72 and 78 hours; 60 hours generally; Canada, 60 hours; Denmark (Copenhagen), 60 hours; France, 60, 66 and 72 hours; 60 hours generally; Germany, 60, 63, 66 and 72 hours; 60 and 66 hours generally; Holland, 60 and 63; Italy, 60, 66 and 72 hours; 60 hours generally; Spain, 60, 63 and 72 hours; 60 hours generally; Switzerland, 60 and 66, the latter generally; United States, 60 hours. Countries on silver basis: Austria, 60, 66 and 72 hours, generally the latter; China (Amoy), generally 60 hours. In Southern China and generally throughout China, working hours are from "daylight to dark," with an hour for noonday meal and a few minutes in the forenoon and afternoon for tea and refreshments. Colombia, 60 to 72 hours; Japan, like those prevailing in China; Mexico, 60 hours; Persia, sunrise to sunset. Winter, hour at noon; summer, two intermissions, first at 11 o'clock breakfast, and a few minutes in afternoon for lunch. No labor per formed Friday. Russia, 60, 63 and 72 hours; latter most prevalent; Venezuela, 60 hours. In Germany by constant work a machinist earns \$250 yearly; a bricklayer or carpenter, \$230; and a first-class workman in a stone quarry, \$222. Weekly wages in the shipyards district, Hamburg, range from \$6 to \$4.50. In the country the price of skilled labor is lowest in the textile industries and highest in parquet, stove and glue factories. England's street car drivers get \$5.82 per week. Telegraph operators, first-class, \$9.73; women, \$6.50. Midland railway operators are paid from \$97 for the first year to \$360 for the tenth year, the increase being year by year. Great Western railway operators are paid from \$36 to \$720 per annum. At the Liverpool shipyards weekly wages range from \$3.50 to \$4.50. These figures are a trifle lower at the Belfast (Ireland) shipyards, while on the Clyde, Scotland, weekly rates run from \$10.80 to \$5.40. A good workman on the docks at Rotterdam, Holland, can make from \$1 to \$1.50 a week the year round, the rates an hour being from \$ to 10 cents. In the shipyards of Holland \$10 cents to \$4.20 per week are the prevailing rates. Daily wages in Italy for glass-blowers go as high as \$3.25, while laborers get as low as 20 cents. Stevedores throughout Italy get the highest weekly wages, \$7.44. Swiss workmen are satisfied with weekly wages of 40 per cent. below Englishmen, and 10 to 15 per cent. below Frenchmen, rates being a little higher in the French than the German cantons. Official estimates place the average daily wages of 50 cents to 75 cents per week. Austrian factory hands receive from 10 cents to \$1.05 highest daily remuneration, and in the Trieste shipyards the figures run from \$7.80 to \$4.40 per week. According to figures furnished by the Mexican Central railway, laborers receive from 50 cents to 75 cents per day, according to the location of the road. Trackmen \$4 to \$5 per cent. Machinists, \$1 to \$2 daily; masons, \$1 to \$3; carpenters, \$1.50 to \$2.50, and some as high as \$4.75.

Not Bloomers at All. Chicago Post. "As a matter of fact," she explained, "what we wear are not bloomers at all." "Quite right," he returned. "They are bifurcated monstrosities." To Steady the Nerves. It is a task to the accomplishment of which narcotics and sedatives are inadequate. The effect they produce is paralytic. They destroy sensation without benefiting the nervous system. Overwork and mental anxiety weaken and relax, and there is a consequent loss of nerve force. The restoring nerve quietude, than by reinforcing the nervous system. It is a tonic and a stimulant. It restores the system to its normal condition. It is a tonic and a stimulant. It restores the system to its normal condition. It is a tonic and a stimulant. It restores the system to its normal condition.

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"AN OPEN FACED WATCH"

(Brooklyn Life) For a long time a satisfactory explanation of the figure was offered. Those who controlled it sought to convey the impression that it was really an automaton. An attendant would open a door in the back and show intricate clockwork, but nobody would be convinced that it was not operated by some master player. Finally it became known that the player was not seen in the room. He was in the room, but he was not seen. He was in the room, but he was not seen. He was in the room, but he was not seen.

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